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Week in Headlines

International

Red China agreed in Geneva talks to free 12 U.S. civilians.

MacArthur opposed further detention of Japanese as war criminals.

UN, Red commands agreed to cut truce-team personnel in Korea.

UN Security Council scheduled study of Arab-Jewish Gaza clashes.

Greece, Turkey rejected British proposal for Cypriot self-govt.

French, Moroccans discussed plan to establish Moroccan regency.

United States

GOP state chairmen held Washington parley on 1956 campaign; ex-Pres. Truman assailed Eisenhower Admin. in Labor Day speech.

Govt. reports showed U.S. in continuing economic boom.

438 Labor Day traffic deaths.

WORLD AFFAIRS

FAR EAST

Peiping Frees 12 Americans

Chinese Communist Amb.-to-Poland Wang Ping-nan announced Sept. 6 that the Peiping Govt. had approved the departure of 12 of 41 U. S. civilians detained in Red China. Wang made the announcement at his 13th meeting with U. S. Amb.-to-Czechoslovakia U. Alexis Johnson in Geneva. [See p. 253B1]

Wang said that 9 of the Americans had applied for exit visas and could leave at once and that visas would be granted the other 3 when they applied.*

The U. S. State Dept. called the Chinese announcement "encouraging" but said the "piecemeal" release of Americans would not change U. S. insistence that all 41 U. S. civilians be released before the Geneva talks passed to "other practical matters" in the 2d point on the agenda. [See p. 253E1]

MacArthur Meets Shigemitsu

Japanese Forgn. Min. Mamoru Shigemitsu, who signed the Japanese surrender aboard the U. S. battleship *Missouri* in 1945, marked the 10th anniversary of the event Sept. 2 with a friendly meeting with Gen. Douglas MacArthur in MacArthur's Waldorf-Astoria suite in New York [see p. 287C2; Vol. V, 275J]. MacArthur, who had accepted the Japanese surrender in 1945, told Shigemitsu he was sorry that Shigemitsu had been tried as a war criminal but said the Russians had insisted on it. MacArthur pardoned Shigemitsu in 1950 despite Soviet protests. [See Vol. X, p. 423E-F]

(The Japanese surrender anniversary passed almost unnoticed in Japan.)

Would Free War Criminals

A spokesman for MacArthur said the general told Shigemitsu: "Today I still think it is a great mistake to retain any so-called war criminals in Allied-controlled prisons. I think that Japan's so-called war criminals should be released." [See p. 287B-C3]

MacArthur said he opposed the war-crimes trials in Japan & Germany and that they had not fulfilled the "high motives" of establishing "higher moral standards for the waging of war."

MacArthur disclosed that some countries had placed Emperor Hirohito on the lists of war criminals turned over to him. MacArthur said he "protested violently" because "the devotion of the Japanese people to their emperor" would have "necessitated an additional million troops successfully to carry out the occupation of Japan" if Hirohito had been tried and executed.

MacArthur said Hirohito was "the man who contributed the most to the happy result" after the war. "His part has never been adequately or fairly publicized. . . . But when the history of the era is written, it may very well be that Hirohito will be recognized & acclaimed as the father of the New Japan."

MacArthur told Shigemitsu that "the Soviet does not now have and will never have the desire to invade Japan in a military way unless and until it can first convert her to communism." MacArthur asked Shigemitsu to convey his "warm personal greetings" & "personal esteem" to Hirohito.

Shigemitsu Faces Opposition

At a news conference earlier Sept. 2, Shigemitsu had denied reports that he had committed Japan to send troops out of Japan proper during his Washington talks. The U. S. State Dept. denied the reports Sept. 6 [see p. 287C3]. Shigemitsu left New York by air for Los Angeles Sept. 4 en route to Tokyo.

In Tokyo, the anti-Communist Socialist Party & pro-Communist Socialist Party announced Sept. 5 they would introduce a joint motion of no-confidence in Shigemitsu in the next Diet (Parliament) session because, they said, his Washington agreements violated Japan's anti-war Constitution. [See p. 271G1]

Korean Truce Teams Cut

The 79-man Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. in Korea (Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland) was cut by more than 50% Sept. 6 under an agreement reached between the UN Command & the North Koreans at Panmunjom Aug. 29.

38 truce inspectors, including 23 Communists accused of spying, were withdrawn from 5 cities in South Korea. All inspectors were removed from Taegu & Kangnung, and teams were reduced to at least 2 members each in the remaining ROK ports of entry: Pusan, Inchon, Kunsan. No information was available immediately on the cuts made in North Korea.

U. S. Maj. Gen. Harlan C. Parks, senior member of the UN Military Armistice Comm., told the North Koreans at the Aug. 29 meeting that "dissolution" of the teams was "the only solution" since both sides seemed to agree on "the uselessness and ineffectiveness" of the NNSC. Parks cited North Korean denials of armistice violations that had been upheld by non-Communist NNSC members. Parks said the UN Command regarded reduction of the NNSC "as a temporary measure only." [See p. 279D1]

A ROK intelligence report Sept. 6 said the Russians had moved 3 divisions into North Korea and had given North Korea at least 5 battleships, 30 cruisers and about 300 MIG fighters. Defecting Red soldiers and captured Communist agents were further quoted as reporting the presence of more than 1½ million Chinese troops in North Korea. [See p. 255B3]

U. S. Businessmen Protest Taxes

The ROK Ministry of Commerce & Industry announced Sept. 3 that foreign businessmen and companies objecting to retroactive taxes could leave the country at once with a tax waiver. The announcement came after a group of American businessmen closed their establishments in a one-

* To be freed at once: Emma Angelina Barry, 10, daughter of an American father & stateless mother; Ralph Boyd, 64; Mrs. Juanita Byrd Huang, 51; Robert Howard Parker, 82; Howard Lischke Ricks, 66, & wife, 61; Eva Stella Dugay (Sister Theresa), 62, Carmelite nun; Mrs. Nadesha M. Romanoff & daughter Irene N., 15. To be granted visas: Mrs. Peter Huizer, Charles Sydney Miner & Catholic Bishop James Edward Walsh, 64.

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day demonstration Aug. 29 against what they called unfair taxation. Members of the Amer. Chamber of Commerce in Korea said in Seoul Aug. 30 that about 40 U. S. businessmen were denied exit visas and were being "held as individual hostages" until "unjust retroactive taxes" were paid.

U.S. SOVIET RELATIONS

Russians Free Prisoners

27 Soviet-held prisoners, including Murray Fields (Feingersch) of New York & Wilfred C. Cumish of Newburyport, Mass., arrived by train in Berlin from Moscow Sept. 5 and were released by the Russians. [See p. 278C2]

(Others released: 8 Belgian, 6 Dutch, 4 Danish, 4 French & 2 Swiss nationals.)

Another among the 27 released was "Frederick Charles Hopkins," about whom the U. S. had no information. U.S. Army officials in Berlin said Sept. 6 that the man had conceded after intensive questioning that he was not an American but that the Russians had "insisted" he was and "addressed me as 'Hopkins.'" The man identified himself as Klaus Frederick Glaubitz, 27, a German in Russian custody since 1947. U. S. officials said they were not fully satisfied with his explanation.

USSR Pushes Own Arms Plan

Speaking before the 5-nation subcommittee of the UN Disarmament Comm. in New York Sept. 1, Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev called on the West to accept the "major points" in the Soviet disarmament plan and thus improve the atmosphere for consideration of "other questions," which he did not specify. Major proposals cited by Sobolev:

- U. S., Russian & Chinese Communist armed forces to be cut to 1 to 1½-million men, with lower levels for other countries. [See p. 167C1]
- A ban on the use of nuclear weapons when these cuts had been 75% completed.
- A total ban and destruction of atomic bombs when the remaining 25% cut was effected.
- A Western promise to use atomic weapons in the interim only in cases defined as aggression by the UN Security Council.
- An immediate end to atomic tests.

The subcommittee adjourned until Sept. 6, when British delegate Anthony Nutting said Britain could not accept the UN Security Council's veto power on the use of atomic arms, as proposed by the Russians. Nutting added that the British-French arms proposal, on which the Soviet plan of May 10 was based, called for an effective system of inspection & control.

U. S. delegate Harold Stassen told newsmen after the Sept. 6 meeting that the "most important" development that day was realization by all 5 nations that there was no fool-proof way of detecting a secret stockpile of nuclear weapons. Stassen said he had told the subcommittee that the U. S. neither adhered to nor rejected any position it had taken on disarmament since UN talks began in 1946. In effect, this meant that the U. S. no longer based its disarmament policy on the theory that there was an effective method of detecting the nuclear potential of any country.

(4 more Soviet satellites joined the USSR & Czechoslovakia in announcing arms cuts. Rumania Aug. 30 announced a cut of 40,000 by December. Poland Sept. 3 announced a cut of 47,000 by Dec. 20. Albania said Sept. 3 its forces would be cut 9,000 by Dec. 31. Hungary Sept. 7 said it would cut 20,000 by Dec. 31) [See p. 278G2]

U. S. Air Secy. Donald A. Quarles said Sept. 2 that Pres. Eisenhower's plan for an exchange of military blueprints and aerial inspection should be acceptable to all nations "who do not plan aggression but wish only to deter others from that course." He said the "relatively minor invasion of national privacy involved . . . should be an acceptable price . . . for such a safeguard." Quarles spoke before a dinner for foreign air attachés attending the Natl. Aircraft Show in Philadelphia. [See p. 300A3]

Bohlen Sees Soviet Atomic Plant

U.S. Amb.-to-Moscow Charles E. Bohlen became the first American to visit a Soviet atomic energy installation Sept. 6, when he & 10 other foreign ambassadors accepted a Soviet invitation to visit the 5,000-watt atomic power plant fully described by the Russians at the atoms-for-peace conference in Geneva Aug. 8-20 [see p. 263G1]. Only major fact not previously known was the plant's location: near Obriskoye, on the Brest-Litovsk road about 66 mi. west of Moscow. Other visitors, such as Indian Premier Jawaharlal Nehru [see p. 206B3], had not been told the location of the plant, already considered obsolete.

'Porgy & Bess' to Moscow

Robert Breen, director of the U.S. production of "Porgy & Bess" which had toured Europe & Latin America, accepted Sept. 1 an invitation from the Soviet Embassy in Washington for the George Gershwin folk opera to appear in Moscow for 2 wks. Breen, co-producer with Blevins Davis, said the troupe would go to the USSR immediately after closing in Mexico City Oct. 22.

(Marguerite Higgins, *New York Herald Tribune* correspondent, announced in Moscow Sept. 3 that she had been granted a permanent visa to reopen the newspaper's Moscow bureau, closed after Joseph Newman was barred by the Russians.) [See Vol. IX, p. 424D]

Zhukov Sends Photo to 'Ike'

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty disclosed in Denver Sept. 2 that Soviet Defense Min. Georgi K. Zhukov had sent a 10-by-12-in. color photograph of his family to Pres. Eisenhower. The group included Zhukov's younger daughter, Ella, now Mrs. Klimenti Petrovich Voroshilov. The Russians had said at the Geneva summit meeting that Zhukov missed his daughter's wedding to see his old friend Gen. Eisenhower. It was believed Zhukov sent the picture to discount European news stories that the Russians had "hoaxed" Mr. Eisenhower, but the bridegroom did not appear in the picture, and it was not known whether he was related to Soviet Pres. Klimenti Voroshilov.

USIA Asks More Funds

Theodore C. Streibert, U.S. Info. Agency director, told Pres. Eisenhower in Denver Sept. 6 that the USIA could "usefully, efficiently & effectively" use more than the $85 million appropriated for it this year. Streibert said later that the President appeared to favor an increase in the USIA's program. Streibert said the Russians still were "using 1,000 transmitters to jam VOA broadcasts to Russia" and "the cold war is still on in all of Asia." [See pp. 123G1, 286C-D3]

U.S. Sen. George W. Malone (R., Nev.) said in Moscow Sept. 5 he found "no evidence the people are going to rise against the Soviet regime" and that "propaganda disseminated by . . . U.S. agencies designed to increase dissatisfaction & promote resistance to the Soviet rulers is pointless & wasteful." Malone said that during his 9 days in Russia he found "no evidence the Russians are preparing to go to war, and in any case they think in terms of very long periods." [See p. 286C-D1]

Diplomatic officials in Washington said Sept. 4 that several hundred persons living in the West had heeded pleas to return behind the Iron Curtain. The USSR & its satellites were said to be stepping up their campaign to persuade refugees to return. U.S. officials said they were not disturbed by the relatively minor success the campaign had had so far.

Russians Score Nixon, Dulles

The Soviet press, which printed excerpts from Pres. Eisenhower's speech in Philadelphia Aug. 24 [see p. 280C2], made no comment on his Admin.'s attempts to de-emphasize results of the Big 4 summit meeting until Sept. 5, when the Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda* accused Vice Pres. Nixon of being "one of the American reactionaries" who wanted to revive the Cold War.

Pravda said Nixon's speech in Boston Aug. 29 [see p. 287G1] was "imbued with a spirit of intolerance" and presented a "completely unreal program." *Pravda* also quoted U.S. newspapers in attacking State Secy. John Foster Dulles for playing "an important part" in the post-Geneva efforts to point up East-West disagreements [see p. 296C-D1]. *Pravda* & the Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* Sept. 2 quoted U.S. columnist Walter Lippmann as saying that the Cold War could not be ended by "zigzag-

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ging between Eisenhower's exuberant optimism & Dulles' pessimistic forebodings." But neither paper commented directly that day.

U.S. Bars Hungarian Propaganda

The U.S. Govt. ordered Hungary to end all propaganda activities in the U.S. Sept. 1 in retaliation for restrictions on U.S. activities in Budapest. Hungary had not replied to a U.S. protest July 1 against the arrest & disappearance of Hungarian nationals working for the U.S. legation in Budapest and harassment of Hungarian visitors to the legation. Hungary also was accused of spying on American members of the legation, including U.S. Minister Christian M. Ravndal. The U.S. said Sept. 1 that Hungary's actions were "particularly regrettable" in view of the emphasis placed on East-West contacts at the Big 4 summit meeting in Geneva.

MIDDLE EAST

UN Council Considers Gaza

The U. S., Britain and France called Sept. 7 for a Sept. 8 meeting of the UN Security Council to consider border reforms to prevent further Israeli-Egyptian fighting in the Gaza area.

The 3 powers acted after the UN truce chief, Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada, submitted a report Sept. 5 to the UN on 10 days of clashes that caused at least 70 deaths. Burns recommended establishment of a 1-km.-wide (1,100-yard) "effective physical barrier" between Israeli and Egyptian forces as the "only" way to avoid further clashes.

Fresh Clashes Described

Burns gave an account of the fighting that began Aug. 22 and ended formally Sept. 1 and his attempts to get both sides to agree to an armistice. He said the "most serious action" was an Israeli attack on an Egyptian police fortress at Khan Yunis Aug. 31-Sept. 1. He noted that Egypt already had accepted his cease-fire request [see p. 285E3] whereas Israel delayed acceptance until Sept. 4. (Israel said Sept. 1 it would not attack Egyptian forces "provided that all attacks by Egyptians, in whatever form, will cease.")

The Israeli armored-car raid on Khan Yunis caused a reported 39 deaths. Egypt denied Israeli charges that it was a military camp used for forays into Israeli territory.

The Sept. 4 agreement was broken the same night when an Israeli patrol entered Egyptian territory between Khan Yunis and Rafa; at least 2 Israelis were killed in shooting which followed. The Israeli Army announced Sept. 5 that the patrol had "lost its way and crossed the line" by mistake.

Israelis and Egyptians met Sept. 5 in Jerusalem at a meeting of the Mixed Armistice Comm., but a 15-hr. session failed to reach agreement on how the clashes had begun Aug. 22. [See pp. 282B2, 285D3]

(A State Dept. spokesman said Sept. 1 the U. S. was supporting Gen. Burns' truce efforts "in every possible way" and that U. S. envoys had been told to impress both sides with the gravity of renewed fighting in the Gaza area.)

Dulles Plan Studied

Israel's first official reaction to U. S. proposals to guarantee Israeli-Arab borders came Sept. 6, when Israel asked the U. S. State Dept. for an explanation of "frontier adjustment" and other details. Israel called the U. S. plan "constructive." [See p. 285B1]

The Egyptian Forgn. Ministry announced Aug. 31 that representatives of the Arab states would meet in Cairo to discuss the U. S. plan after special U. S. Amb. Eric Johnston, then in Cairo, completed his Middle Eastern tour. [See p. 285F1]

(Johnston announced in Beirut Sept. 6 that he had made new concessions to the Arabs to win approval for the U.S. plan to develop the River Jordan Valley. He said the plan now provided for greater water storage in the Yarmuk basin of Jordan & Syria. A decision on water storage in Israeli-controlled Lake Tiberias would be put off pending a neutral study. The Lebanese Parliament unanimously had rejected the U.S. project July 26 because it provided for an Israeli share of Lebanese water.) [See p. 240G3]

Soviet Arms Offer Confirmed

Deputy Egyptian Premier Gamal Salem, arriving in Calcutta from Rangoon Sept. 4 for a 17-day tour of India, confirmed that the USSR had offered arms to Egypt. He said Egypt had not received any Soviet arms so far but would have to accept them if European countries did not honor promises & contracts to supply arms. [See p. 285F2]

(Egypt announced Sept. 1 that the Revolutionary Command Council had accepted the resignation of Maj. Salah Salem as Min. of State for Sudan Affairs & Min. of Natl. Guidance [propaganda]. He also quit the Council, Egypt's ruling body. An Aug. 29 announcement said Salem had gone on leave. Observers speculated that his Sudanese policy had caused dissatisfaction within the Govt. Salem was said to have favored union of the Sudan with Egypt.) [See pp. 147B2, 285F3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Cyprus Talks End

Forgn. Ministers Harold Macmillan of Britain, Fatin Rustu Zorlu of Turkey & Stephan Stephanopoulos of Greece conferred on the future of Cyprus in London Aug. 29-Sept. 7 [see p. 234B2]. The talks were officially "suspended" after Greece & Turkey rejected a British proposal for self-government for the crown colony.

Objections were based on diametrically opposite reasons. Greece favored self-government if it would lead toward self-determination by Cyprus, where the Greek majority would be expected to favor union with Greece. Turkey was satisfied with British sovereignty over the island.

Macmillan said self-determination "could not be applied under conditions that rule in the Mediterranean." He told the 2 ministers: "We do not accept the principle of self-determination as one of universal application. We think that exceptions must be made in view of geographical, traditional, historical, strategic and other considerations."

Macmillan offered Cyprus a new constitution and an assembly which would have the majority of its members elected by the Cypriots. Government functions would be gradually transferred to Cypriot ministers responsible to the assembly. A Cypriot Chief Minister would be elected eventually, but Britain would retain sovereignty. Macmillan also suggested that a permanent British-Greek-Turkish commission supervise implementation of the self-rule process.

During the talks, Macmillan invited Greece & Turkey to join Britain in making greater use of Cyprus for the mutual defense of the 3 countries.

Disorders in Greece & Turkey

Failure of the London talks coincided with demonstrations in Greece & Turkey. A dynamite explosion Sept. 6 in the garden of the Turkish consulate in Salonika, in northern Greece, touched off Turkish riots against Greek shops in Istanbul & Izmir (Smyrna) the same day. The demonstrations followed reports in the Turkish cities that the Salonika dynamiting had damaged the birthplace of Kemal Ataturk, first president of the Turkish Republic & father of modern Turkey.

Martial law was imposed in Istanbul, Izmir & Ankara.

Greece protested to Turkey Sept. 7 against the demonstrations and called for a special meeting of the NATO Pact Permanent Council (of Ambassadors) in Paris. The Council, called to meet Sept. 8, was empowered to discuss members' problems informally but had no authority to settle disputes. (Izmir was NATO's Eastern Mediterranean Hq.)

Greek King in Yugoslavia

King Paul & Queen Frederika of Greece arrived in Belgrade for an 8-day state visit Sept. 6 to return a visit to Greece by Marshal Tito in 1954. The king told Tito Sept. 7 that Greece remained deeply interested in the Greek-Turkish-Yugoslav military alliance, which Tito had tended to minimize recently. [See pp. 255D1, Vol. XIV, 190B3]

Tito in Soviet Trade Pact

Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan (ex-Soviet Trade Min.) signed a 3-yr. trade agreement in Moscow Sept. 1 with a Yugoslav delegation headed by Gen. Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo. [See pp. 167A2, 189E2, 190B1]

Level of trade was fixed at $70 million a year—Yugoslavia to supply bauxite, lead, tobacco & hemp and receive Soviet coke, oil & cotton. Discussions in Jan. 1956 would work out details of a 3-yr. Soviet credit of $54 million to Yugoslavia and a Soviet gold loan of $30 million, presumably

for purchases outside the USSR. Loan terms—2% interest & repayable in 10 yrs.—were said to be the same as those the USSR offered its European satellites. [See p. 255G1]

Yugoslavia & the USSR also agreed Sept. 3 to set up direct airline service between Moscow & Belgrade. Similar Soviet agreements with Poland & Czechoslovakia earlier in 1955 were the first to permit foreign airlines to make regular flights to Moscow since World War II.

Yugoslavia asked the U.S. Sept. 3 for $40½ million in economic aid for the next fiscal year. It was disclosed Aug. 22 that Yugoslavia had asked the U.S., Britain & France for help in settling $100 million in foreign debts. These were said to be the most urgent of $400 million in foreign obligations.

Yugoslavia disclosed Aug. 29 that it had assured the U.S. that it was not considering a Soviet offer to license the manufacture of Soviet MIG aircraft parts in Yugoslavia. [See p. 255C2]

Hungary Assures Tito

Hungarian CP First Secy. Matyas Rakosi said Aug. 28 that "Comrade Tito can be assured we will do everything in our power to achieve friendly relations with Yugoslavia." Rakosi's remarks were broadcast by Budapest radio following a speech by Tito July 28 in which Tito singled out Hungary among the Soviet satellites which, he said, still were jailing people who favored a rapprochement with Yugoslavia, despite the Soviet lead. (The Czech parliament approved Aug. 12 a resolution favoring improved relations with Yugoslavia.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

GOP Leaders Go to 'School'

A 3-day "campaign school" for the nation's 48 Republican state chairmen opened at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington Sept. 7.

The meeting, called to consider campaign strategy, was started with frank recognition that falling farm prices (down another 2% in August) would be one of the most serious issues the GOP faced. Republican Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall said after a closed session that he had told the party leaders that Pres. Eisenhower had "promised the farmers a fair share of the national income" during the 1952 campaign. "The Admin. has met other problems and it will meet this problem," he declared.

The chairmen were virtually unanimous in predicting that the President would seek reelection, and many made it plain they believed his personal popularity would help overcome political handicaps caused by the farm problem. [See p. 288D3]

Nixon on Political Scene

Vice Pres. Nixon conferred with Pres. Eisenhower at the President's vacation hq. in Denver Sept. 5 and then told reporters that Mr. Eisenhower's close associates were "more optimistic" then ever that he would run again. Nixon, too, said the GOP's "most difficult issue" in the campaign "appears to be farm prices." He called Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) the Democrats' strongest Presidential prospect although Kefauver, he said, was unpopular with Democratic leaders.

Nixon said Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R., Wis.) ability to be a "divisive force" in the Republican Party had ended. He said McCarthy was "through" as a result of his attack on Pres. Eisenhower. Nixon recalled the political adage that "you must not strike a king unless you kill him." McCarthy replied in Appleton, Wis. that he would continue to "expose incompetence & wrongdoing in Govt." and that he "heartily disagreed with [Nixon's] reasoning that if you cannot destroy Eisenhower you must rubber stamp & approve every mistake of his administration." [See p. 288C3]

Republicans Laud Own Record

The White House's Executive Branch Liaison Office distributed to top Govt. officials Sept. 1 a 45-page mimeographed booklet lauding "Administrative Achievements of the Republican Admin." Oct. 1954-June 1955. The booklet praised the Admin. for accomplishments in foreign affairs & defense and reported indications that "the slide in farm buying power which began in Feb. 1951 has been halted." [See p. 290E2]

The Senate Republican Policy Com. Sept. 2 distributed to Republican Senators a "Suggested Speech on Republican Achievements & Need for a Republican Congress." It contrasted the "record of solid accomplishment" of the GOP 83d Congress with "wrecking" tactics of Democrats in the 84th Congress. It said Democrats went "along with the President [on foreign policy] because they simply did not dare do otherwise." It also attacked the Truman Admin. [See p. 288B2]

Truman Scores GOP on Labor

Ex-Pres. Truman attacked Republican labor policies in a nationally televised Labor Day speech in Detroit Sept. 5. He assured workingmen that the Democrats' 1956 Presidential candidate "will not be the kind of man who will give you a big smile & some nice promises in the political campaign and then turn you over to your enemies for the next 4 years." Truman spoke in Cadillac Square after a parade in which 60,000 AFL & CIO members marched side-by-side in anticipation of the merger of the 2 federations. He said labor was "confronted with the opposition of an Admin. dominated by big business—an Admin. concerned more with dollars than with people."

Truman reported indications that the GOP Admin. was "afraid of labor's political strength and that "certain Republican politicians are getting ready to play rough." Because of this fear, he said, the Admin. July 20 obtained indictment of the CIO United Auto Workers "for an alleged violation of the Taft-Hartley provision which forbids unions to make political expenditures." He said he understood that the UAW was indicted because of a union broadcast in which Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D., Mich.) had appeared while a candidate. The indictment was pressed, he said, despite a Supreme Court decision that the provision could not be used to suppress freedom of speech & despite testimony of "a representative of the Republican Admin. . . . that the Supreme Court's decision 'made it almost impossible, certainly impractical, to prosecute' under the provision." [See p. 242F2]

(Truman, commenting in Toledo Sept. 6 on Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey's hints of a possible tax cut, said such talk was "demagoguery," that the budget could not be balanced if taxes were cut. He said he opposed an immediate tax reduction because national deficits should be eliminated in times of prosperity.) [See p. 288G3]

(Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler, attacking the "anti-labor Admin." in a Labor Day statement Sept. 4, accused Interior Secy. Douglas McKay of "union-busting" & "advertising for strikebreakers" in connection with a strike of AFL Machinists at the McKay family-owned Douglas McKay Chevrolet Co., a Chevrolet-Cadillac agency in Salem, Ore. McKay accused Butler of "demagoguery" & "below-the-belt tactics." He said he had given up all management of the firm before joining the Cabinet.) [See Vol. XII, p. 380H]

COMMUNISM & SECURITY

Govt. Security Cases

Joseph Gaberman, 42, was dismissed for security (but not loyalty) reasons as a $7,040-a-yr. civilian psychologist at the Navy's Special Devices Center Aug. 25, 1952 but won Navy clearance Jan. 5, 1954 to keep his reserve lieutenant's commission. His case was made public in New York Sept. 7 by his attorney, Montague Casper. Gaberman, co-author of manuals on naval flight training, was labeled a "security risk" on charges that relatives had been Communists & that he had worked for Amtorg Trading Corp. for "4 years" prior to Mar. 2, 1938. Gaberman replied that he had worked as an Amtorg chauffeur & sausage plant laborer for 13 months in 1934-35 to earn money for college and that relatives cited had told him they either had not been or no longer were Communists.

The Senate Constitutional Rights Subcom. disclosed Sept. 2 that its chairman, Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D., Mich.), had asked Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson to intervene in a "shocking miscarriage of justice," the Aug. 1 security discharge of First Lt. Walter K. Novak, 27, of Clio, Mich. from the Army's Redstone Arsenal Guided Missile School at Huntsville, Ala. 12 of 14 charges involved Novak's relatives. The remaining 2 were that Novak had been an Intl. Workers

Order member and had not informed the Army. His mother, Mrs. Lola Novak, testified she had enrolled him in the IWO without his knowledge to get cheap insurance.

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Passport Cases. Novelist-essayist Waldo Frank, 66, confirmed Sept. 2 that the State Dept. had denied him a passport to attend an international literary conference beginning in Peiping Oct. 1. . . . The State Dept. announced Aug. 31 that it refused a passport to Leonard B. Boudin, N.Y. attorney who had represented Dr. Otto Nathan in a successful fight for a passport. [See p. 194E-F1] . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Burnita S. Matthews refused Aug. 16 to order the State Dept. to give singer Paul Robeson a passport unless he signed a non-Communist affidavit. (He was represented by Boudin.) [See Vol. XII, p. 264E] . . . The State Dept. Aug. 3 decided not to appeal a court decision that it had no absolute control over passports. It therefore issued a passport to Max Shachtman of the anti-Stalinist Independent Socialist League. [See p. 218C2]

Other Developments. The Justice Dept. was disclosed Sept. 7 to have appealed in the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York against the dismissal of the contempt indictment of Corliss Lamont, 53, who had refused in 1953 to answer questions of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), then chairman of the Senate Investigations Subcom. [See p. 265G1] . . . Edward J. Fitzgerald, 44, was found guilty of contempt of court by Fed. Dist. Judge Lawrence E. Walsh in New York Aug. 18 and given a 6-mo. jail sentence for failing to answer 65 questions before a federal grand jury investigating wartime espionage. Refusing to accept immunity under the Compulsory Testimony Act, he had invoked the 5th Amend. Ex-Communist spy courier Elizabeth Bentley had testified that Fitzgerald had been a member of the Victor Perlo espionage group while a Govt. employe. [See p. 76F3; Vol. XIII, 386E1] . . . Cedric Henning Belfrage, British-born editor of the N.Y. weekly *Natl. Guardian,* was deported aboard the *Nieuw Amsterdam,* which left New York Aug. 15. Arriving in Cobh, Ireland Aug. 22, he announced that he would be "editor in exile" of the weekly. [See p. 265F1] . . . The Justice Dept. announced Aug. 23 that during July 1, 1953-Apr. 15, 1955 it had paid $29,218.20 to 19 undercover informants used in internal security cases and $13,526.17 to 40 used in deportation cases. Highest-paid was ex-Communist John Lautner, who received $16,000. Harvey Matusow was paid more than $2,100 as an informant in fiscal 1954. [See p. 143C1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

The President. In a message to the nation Sept. 4 in connection with Labor Day (Sept. 5), Pres. Eisenhower condemned discrimination by management against the hiring of older workers. He said that the denial of jobs to men because they were over 45 caused a "waste of valuable skills & talents" in the U.S. [See p. 272F2] . . . Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon was assigned Sept. 5 to head a special conference (scheduled to meet Sept. 27-28) to study the physical condition of U. S. youth. Nixon said the White House was concerned over the increasing numbers of young men rejected on physical grounds by the armed forces. [See Vol. XIV, p. 79F2] . . . Prof. Herold C. Hunt, 53, of Harvard U. was appointed Undersecy. of Health, Education & Welfare Sept. 2 to succeed Nelson A. Rockefeller. . . . Rear Adm. Stuart H. Ingersoll was made a vice admiral Sept. 7 preparatory to his assuming command of the U.S. 7th Fleet off Formosa & the Indo-China seas. . . . Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby was appointed Sept. 6 to the Com. for the White House Conf. on Education which was to map an educational improvement program in November. [See p. 232E3]

Economics. Govt. reports indicating the extent of the current economic boom: (Sept. 1) The Commerce Dept. said publicly declared corporate dividends totaled $669 million in July & $5.3 billion in Jan.-July, compared with $543.6 million & $4.837 billion for the respective 1954 periods; the Small Business Admin. reported that "small" corporations (assets under $1 million) had total net sales of $8.3 billion & total before-tax earnings of $298 million in Jan.-March compared with $7.7 billion & $195 million for 1954's first quarter. (Sept. 7) The Commerce & Labor Depts. reported that employment, exceeding 65 million for the first time, rose from 64,995,000 in July to 65,488,000 in August while unemployment dropped by 234,000 to 2,237,000 [see p. 289F1]; the 2 departments said new construction expenditures totaled $3.978 billion in August (a record for the month) & a record $27.051 billion for Jan.-August; the Commerce Dept. reported personal income at a record annual rate of $304½ billion in July, an increase of $3 billion over June & of $14½ billion over July 1954. [See p. 290F2]

Racial Problems. AFL Pres. George Meany said in Milwaukee Sept. 6 that Pres. Eisenhower, both major political parties and the state legislatures had failed to inaugurate effective civil rights programs pledges in 1952 election platforms. Meany added that after the merger of the AFL & CIO [see p. 149D2], labor would use its "political power to get into" Congress & state legislatures "people who will listen sympathetically to our cause." . . . Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell announced Sept. 1 the launching of an inquiry into the rejection & discouragement of Negro voters during the Aug. 23 Mississippi gubernatorial runoff primaries [see p. 282A1]. Brownell promised "swift & vigorous" action if the inquiry showed any citizen had been deprived of his constitutional rights. Tom Tubb, Miss. State Dem. Com. chairman, convened a committee in Jackson Aug. 30 to discuss ways of reducing numbers of Negro voters. Tubb had ordered Miss. Dem. county committees to challenge Negroes who sought to vote Aug. 23. The NAACP formally presented a petition to the Justice Dept. Sept. 7 calling for a halt to the "state of jungle fury in Mississippi." Patriots of N.C., Inc., an organization of "prominent North Carolinians," was chartered in Raleigh, N.C. Aug. 22 to "maintain the purity & culture of the white race." It was said to have as a primary aim the support of Gov. Luther Hodges' plan to maintain segregated schools on a voluntary basis. Thad Eure, N.C. Secy. of State, said the organization was not a secret society (such as the Ku Klux Klan) because 356 charter members' names & addresses were listed. . . . The Ku Klux Klan's rebirth in any part of the South was condemned Aug. 22 by the Southern Assn. of Attys. Gen. meeting in Columbia, S.C., following the first Klan meeting in 3 yrs., which was held in Horry Co., S.C. [See Vol. XIV, p. 412G2] . . . 2 Negroes were appointed to the New Orleans Parish grand jury Sept. 6 by Judge William O'Hara. He said they were named because the U.S. Supreme Court often had quashed indictments and annulled death penalties obtained against Negroes from all-white juries.

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Sept. 3

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$21,681	*$21,682	*$21,837
Currency circulation	*$30,268	*$30,288	*$29,887
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	**[a]$24,050	*$23,940	*$20,773
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,312,418,248	$8,160,742,159	$9,136,694,325
England note circulation	*£1,782.25	*£1,788.912	*£1,649.903
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,062,420	9,795,170	9,613,320
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	197.10	195.70	163.20
Bond sales (par value)	$22,242,000	$25,083,500	$14,693,400
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	98.77	98.75	101.45
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	101,475	149,774	108,832
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,684,800	6,700,550	6,141,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,475,000	9,310,000	7,649,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,906	*10,812	*9,227
Carloadings (cars)	[b]791,977	780,863	676,616
	July	**June**	**July 1954**
Steel output (tons)	9,100,946	[r]9,746,467	6,627,597
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.41⅛	$2.39⅝	$2.67½
Corn (bu.)	$1.50⅛	$1.50⅜	$1.95¼
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3435	$ .3445	$ .3515
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$43.83	$43.83	$28.67
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.15	$6.21	$6.65
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.5	110.5	109.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]111	106	102
Failures (Aug. 25)‡	180	216	184

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Aug. 24 [b]Aug. 27 [c]Aug. 20 [d]Aug. 30 [r]Revised

Edgar E. Hoppe, 47, a Dallas, Tex. lawyer, was fired from the Internal Revenue Service for "incompetence" and not for political reasons, as asserted by Hoppe, U.S. Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey said Sept. 7. Hoppe had filed a suit Aug. 19 against the Govt. in the U.S. Court of Claims to recover $28,823 in back pay resulting from his dismissal Oct. 7, 1953 as head of the Revenue Dept.'s Inspection Service. Hoppe's attorney, John P. Witsil, said Hoppe was the victim of a conspiracy by "political hatchet men" in the Eisenhower Admin. after his refusal to "whitewash" a report reflecting on the character of a Revenue official still in a key post. (Details of the case first were published extensively in the *New York Herald Tribune* Sept. 6 in a copyrighted article.) Humphrey said Sept. 7: it became apparent "in the very early days of this Administration" that Hoppe "did not measure up to the requirements of the position"; Hoppe's experience had been "almost entirely in collections work, with little experience in either audit or investigation" until he was made head of the Inspection Service; plans to transfer Hoppe to another position were not carried out because of Hoppe's "belligerent attitude & disrespect for his superiors." In a statement Sept. 6, Witsil said Hoppe's case would be based on the Lloyd-LaFollette Act of 1912 "which set up the protective measures on behalf of civil service employes to prevent summary dismissal." Witsil said that "no evidence has ever been produced that Mr. Hoppe is guilty of the specious charges placed against him" and Hoppe's vindication would "result in iron-clad protection of countless thousands of career people . . . now in the Federal employ." Chrmn. Olin D. Johnston (D., S.C.) of the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Com. said Sept. 7 his group would hold open hearings on the case. Chrmn. Robert H. Mollohan (D., W. Va.) of a House Govt. Operations Subcom. also promised an investigation Sept. 7.

FOREIGN

MOROCCO-ALGERIA

Deposed Sultan Consulted

French & Moroccan nationalist representatives flew from Paris to Madagascar Sept. 2 & Sept. 4 to inform the deposed Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, of the French program for settling the Moroccan crisis. [See p. 289C2]

The Moroccan group consisted of 3 independent nationalists, but the French were expected to permit representatives of the 2 major nationalist groups, the Istiqlal & the Democratic Party of Independence, to proceed to Madagascar later. The number of Moroccans who were to visit the deposed Sultan had led to extended discussions with the French in Paris and held up implementation of the program.

The French mission to Madagascar was headed by Gen. Georges Catroux, ex-Amb. to the USSR & a veteran administrator of North African affairs. His mission was to persuade the deposed Sultan to give up his claim to the throne and to approve establishment of a Council of the Throne (or Regency) to succeed the present pro-French Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa. Ben Youssef also was to be asked to urge his supporters in Morocco to abandon violence and to co-operate with the representative government France hoped to form by Sept. 12.

(Official & semi-official figures published in Rabat Sept. 1 placed the number of dead at 2,228 in the outbreaks in Algeria & Morocco Aug. 20-21. Some unofficial estimates went as high as 4,000. Of the 2,228 deaths, 1,396 were in Algeria.) [See p. 289A-B3]

Sultan Receives Boyer de Latour

Meanwhile, the new French Resident-General in Morocco, Lt. Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de Latour du Moulin, was received by ben Moulay Arafa in Rabat Sept. 1 with the pageantry that traditionally attended the arrival of a new resident-general. This led to speculation that the Sultan would not leave the throne without a struggle, but after further talks with Boyer de Latour there were reports that the Sultan was ready to step down when the French Govt. reached agreement with the nationalists on formation of the representative government.

More Troops to Algeria

The French Govt. decided Sept. 2 to send 9 more battalions (less than 1,000 men each) to reinforce 6 battalions ordered to Algeria after the Aug. 20 outbreak. The Govt. called up 60,000 reservists in the 24-yr.-old age group Aug. 24 to ease the drain on French military manpower [see p. 289F2]. French authority in Philippeville, an important center of nationalist dissidence, was transferred from civilian to military hands Sept. 6 [see p. 282C-D1]. At least 200 Algerian "agitators" were flown Sept. 6 from France to Algeria to face prosecution for allegedly extorting funds from Algerians in France. French police raided Algerian communities throughout France Sept. 5 and arrested more than 300 "agitators."

Other Developments

Representatives of the 17 Arab, Asian & African nations in the UN (including Turkey for the first time) met at UN Hq. Aug. 23 and later advised UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld of "the gravity of the situation which threatens international peace & security" in Algeria & Morocco. They also condemned "reprisal measures" taken by the French. An Asian-Arab bloc of 14 nations urged the UN Security Council & General Assembly July 29 to act in the "explosive" situation in North Africa. [See p. 241A1]

France Sept. 1 granted permission to 7 USAF installations in French Morocco to fly the U.S. flag prominently. Previously, only French flags were flown outside the bases, which were considered French under the 1950 agreement bringing U.S. forces to North Africa. Meanwhile, American families were being moved into trailer camps on the bases out of "possible danger spots." [See p. 289G2]

Israel announced new tax measures Sept. 1 to finance increased immigation of Jewish refugees from Morocco. The Knesset (Parliament) received a plan to bring in 36,000 Jews from North Africa in the year starting Oct. 1, double the rate for the current year.

British Economy Falters

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden called a Cabinet meeting Sept. 5 to hear a review of Britain's economic position by Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler. British gold & dollar reserves had fallen in August to $2.457 billion, lowest in 2 years. The August drop was $87 million, which followed a July drop of $136 million [see p. 226C1]. Domestic inflation was discussed in a report by Butler to the Cabinet Aug. 15, following the start of campaigns for higher wages by 2 major trade unions: the Confed. of Shipbuilding & Engineering Unions, which voted Aug. 10 to seek substantial raises for about 2.7 million workers, and the Natl. Union of Railwaymen, which decided Aug. 9 to approach 2 other rail unions to join in asking for raises for about 400,000 rail workers. [See p. 202C1]

(A Govt. estimate July 20 said that Britain's national dock strike in June had cost about $252 million in exports.) [See p. 226C1]

British unemployment reached a post-war low in July: 185,000, of which only 78,000 were jobless for more than 2 mos. Total unemployed represented less than 1% of the labor force.

Butler announced July 25 a series of credit restrictions designed to reduce domestic consumption and increase exports. Included was an increase from 15% to 33⅓% on the required down-payment on a wide range of goods bought on the installment plan. Banks were also called upon to limit advances & overdrafts. Butler denied in Commons the next day that the restrictions were the result of an economic crisis, as charged by Laborites.

(Commons approved, 316 to 255, July 13 a royal commission's report recommending legislation to curtail discriminatory trade practices & monopolies.)

The British Board of Trade announced Aug. 14 that 15 yrs. of newsprint rationing would end in March 1956, when newsprint users would be allowed to import all newsprint "that at present seems likely to be available."

Protest to U.S. on Contract

Britain lodged a formal protest with the U.S. Sept. 2 following the U.S. Defense Dept.'s rejection of British bids to construct hydro-electric equipment for the Chief Joseph Dam project in Washington. The Defense Dept. passed over the English Electric Co.'s low bids to build generators & transformers and gave the contract to the

Westinghouse Electric Co. & the Pennsylvania Transformer Co. The Defense Dept. had cited the Buy American Act and explained that the equipment would be built in Pittsburgh, a "depressed labor" area. [See Vol. XIV, p. 402C3]

Sinn Fein MPs Barred

A Belfast court Sept. 2 ruled invalid the election to Commons of Sinn Feiner Philip C. Clarke and awarded the seat to Col. Robert Grosvenor of the Unionist Party. Another Sinn Feiner, Thomas J. Mitchell, also elected in May, was elected for a 2d time Aug. 11 in a by-election called after his seat was ruled vacant because, like Clarke, he was in jail. A petition was launched Aug. 16 to have the seat again declared vacant. [See p. 273E-F2]

4 British Army officers confessed Aug. 19 they had raided a military camp in North Wales Aug. 15 as a "practical joke." [See p. 273E2]

Czechs Release Mrs. Sispera

Mrs. Phyllis Sispera, British-born ex-wife of a Czechoslovak political prisoner, returned to Britain after 9 years July 15 following British representations in Prague. She was accompanied by 3 children born in Britain before the Sispera family went to Czechoslovakia.

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Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón received emergency powers to enforce order in Buenos Aires under a state of siege in a bill passed Sept. 1 by the Argentine Congress (by 109-12 in the House of Deputies, unanimously in the Senate). [See p. 289E3] . . . **Mexican** Pres. Adolfo Ruiz Cortines said Sept. 1 in his annual message to Congress that the country had enjoyed a record high level of economic activity the past year with the gold & dollar reserve increasing to $305 million as against $169 million Aug. 30, 1954. [See p. 234G3]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Polio. Another 3,348,000 shots of Salk vaccine were released by the Public Health Service Sept. 1. Health-Eductn.-Welfare Secy. Marion B. Folsom said Sept. 4 on *Meet the Press* (NBC TV-radio) that "all indications are that it (Salk vaccine) is effective." Milwaukee received 700,000 shots of gamma globulin from the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis Sept. 7 to combat a polio outbreak rated at epidemic proportions (402 cases, 39 deaths to date this year). [See p. 290D3]

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Catch A Star. Musical revue. Lyrics by Paul Webster & Ray Golden. Music by Sammy Fain & Phil Charig. Sketches by Danny & Neil Simon. Staged by Lee Sherman. Presented by Sy Kleinman. With David Burns, Pat Carroll, Elaine Dunn, Marc Breaux, Trude Adams, Helen Halpin, Jack Wakefield. Sept. 6 at Plymouth. (3-0-4)§

Othello. Shakespeare's tragedy of love & jealousy. Performed by Brattle Shakespeare Players (Cambridge, Mass.) under N.Y. City Center Theatre Co. sponsorship. Staged by John Stix. With Wm. Marshall, Jan Farrand, Jerome Kilty, Cavada Humphrey, Thayer David, Paul Sparer. Sept. 7 at City Center for limited run.

Closed

Almost Crazy July 2 (16 performances)

Can-Can June 25 (892 performances)

The Desperate Hours Aug. 13 (212 performances)

The Seven Year Itch Aug. 13 (1,141 performances)

Seventh Heaven July 2 (44 performances)

BOOKS PUBLISHED

The African Giant: The Story of a Journey. By Stuart Cloete. South African writer feels that only white rule prevents Africa from returning to completely savage state. Sept. 6. (Houghton-Mifflin, 400 pp., $4)†

An Apple a Day. By Lenard Kaufman. Self-seeking doctor challenges views of modern martyr. Aug. 24. (Holt, 285 pp., $3.50)*

Bell's Landing. By Gerald Warner Brace. Last of a Boston family fallen on hard times makes peace with new world. Aug. 29. (Norton, 333 pp., $3.75)*

Drinkers of Darkness. By Gerald Hanley. Life on East African plantation with stirrings of native unrest. Aug. 30. (Macmillan, 256 pp., $3.50)*

Marjorie Morningstar. By Herman Wouk. Young Jewish girl from N.Y.'s West Side dreams of becoming an actress, settles for life in upper suburbia. BOMC Sept. choice. Sept. 1. (Doubleday, 565 pp., $4.95)*

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Church membership in the U.S. rose to a record 97,482,711 the past year, the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. reported Sept. 5. The new total represented a 2,639,666 increase over last year. Membership in the 6 major faiths: Protestant 57,124,142, Roman Catholic 32,403,332, Jewish 5,500,000, Eastern Orthodox 2,124,319, Old Catholic & Polish Natl. Catholic 367,918, Buddhist 63,000. Over $2 billion was donated to support churches & temples. [See Vol. XIV, p. 287B3] . . . **Pope Pius XII** told delegates to the 10th Intl. Congress of Historical Science in Rome Sept. 7 that religious & moral unity among different races & nations was needed to avert a world catastrophe. [See p. 251G2] . . . **Anti-Semitic** demonstrations were staged in Boston Sept. 6-7 by members of the Slaves of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (headed by excommunicated Father Leonard Feeney) who appeared with placards to protest the dedication of a Catholic chapel in Jewish-sponsored, non-sectarian Brandeis U., Waltham, Mass. [See Vol. XIII, p. 72K] . . . **United Lutheran Church's** Northwest Synod trial committee found Rev. John Geberding, 33, innocent of heresy Aug. 31 in Milwaukee in connection with his alleged failure to accept literal interpretation of the Virgin birth and Resurrection of Christ. 2 of the 7-man committee advocated a new trial Sept. 3 when they learned Gerberding reportedly had not changed his opinions. [See p. 259F2] . . . **Church of England** in Canada officially changed its name Aug. 30 to the Anglican Church of Canada. . . . **Brazil** banned showing Sept. 7 of *Martin Luther*, motion picture based on the life of the Protestant reformer. [See Vol. XIV, p. 47C2] . . . **Soviet** officials said Sept. 3 that 25,000 Bibles containing Old & New Testaments had been printed in Russia in response to popular request. [See p. 286D3]

Ford Foundation made a $20 million grant Sept. 6 in Chicago to the Natl. Merit Scholarship Corp., a newly-formed nationwide independent organization to provide college scholarships for gifted students. Carnegie Corp. donated $500,000, Sears-Roebuck Foundation $600,000, Time, Inc. $30,000 to the organization which was headed by Dr. John M. Stalnaker. [See p. 178D3] . . . **School enrollment** will reach 39,557,000 this year, an increase of 1,657,000 over last year, the U.S. Office of Education estimated Sept. 7. Elementary school enrollment was expected to total 29,038,000, high school enrollment 7,680,000, college enrollment 2,839,000. Education Comm. Samuel M. Brownell said Sept. 6 that 62,000 new classrooms were needed to accommodate the increased enrollment. He estimated the teacher shortage at 141,300. [See pp. 291C2, 195A3] . . . **Men college graduates** could expect to receive about $100,000 more in lifetime income than high school graduates, according to a report made by Census Bureau experts Paul G. Glick & Herman Miller to the Amer. Sociological Soc. meeting in Washington July 2.

Desegregation is slowly moving forward in the south, the NAACP reported Sept. 3. Survey results revealed that 11 of 17 states where segregation was required by law had taken some steps to comply with the desegregation ruling. The 6 states which so far had made no move to comply: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina. The U. of Alabama was granted a 4-mo. delay by Fed. Judge Hobart Grooms in Birmingham Sept. 6 in admitting 2 Negro students on grounds that the school wanted time to appeal a U.S. Circuit Court decision. Oak Ridge, Tenn. schools accepted Negro pupils Sept. 6 under direct order of the Atomic Energy Comm. Negro children in Beckley, W. Va. were turned away Sept. 6 when they attempted to enroll in elementary schools. Kansas City, Mo. schools ended segregation Sept. 7 without incident. Storer College (for Negro students) in Harper's Ferry, W. Va. closed Sept. 3 for lack of funds when state aid ended as a result of desegregation of other colleges. [See p. 274C3]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Noah Barou, 65, co-founder World Jewish Congress 1936, European Executive chrmn.; Sept. 5 in London.

Willi Baumeister, 66, German painter whose works Hitler called "perverted"; Sept. 1 in Stuttgart.

George F. Booth, 84, ed.-pblshr. *Worcester* (Mass.) *Telegram & Evening Gazette;* Sept. 1, Bass Rock, Mass.

Marcus Cowan (Harry Thurston), 81, British-born actor who created role of "Ole Bill" in *The Better 'Ole;* Sept. 2 in Rumson, N. J.

Marcel Doret, 59, French test pilot who formed first fighter squadron of French underground movement in World War II; Aug. 31 in Toulouse, France.

David F. duPont, 21, son of late Lammot duPont; Sept. 2 in New Lon-

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews (of leading N.Y. daily critics); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

don, Conn. of injuries in auto crash. [See Vol. XIII, p. 243E, 276M]

James Emanuel Hahn, 63, retired chrmn. English Electric Co. of Canada; Aug. 31 in Campbellton, N. B.

Philip Loeb, 61, veteran stage & screen actor who played "Papa" in TV's *The Goldbergs;* Sept. 1 in New York. [See Vol. XII, pp. 313H-J, 8D]

Stanley P. McGinnis, 51, N. Y. & Miami restaurateur; Sept. 3, Hollywood, Fla.

Dr. Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, 71, career German diplomat who quit as Amb. to U.S. when Nazis gained power in 1933; Sept. 1, Munich.

Col. Graham W. West, 43, U.S. fighter pilot who flew on D-Day in Normandy after having lost both legs in North Africa; Aug. 30 in Enterprise, Ore.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing: Robert Cohen of France, recognized in Europe as world bantamw't champion, retained his title by fighting to a draw with Willie Toweel of South Africa in Johannesburg Sept. 3. [See p. 88B1] . . . **Chess:** Mrs. Gisela Kahn Gresser of New York & Mrs. Nancy Roos of Los Angeles tied for first in the U.S. women's tournament in New York ended Sept. 5. [See p. 284B1] . . . **Golf:** Sam Snead, 43, won the $20,000 Insurance City open in Weathersfield, Conn. Sept. 5. W. W. (Bill) Whedon of Farmington, Conn. scored 2 holes-in-one during the tourney's first round Sept. 2. [See pp. 291F3, 196C1] . . . **Horse Racing:** E. Gay Drake's Swoon's Son, Dave Erb up, won the $147,845 Washington Park Futurity in Chicago Sept. 3, for $91,-405. Maine Chance Farm's Jet Action, Willie Shoemaker up, won the $152,-950 Washington Park Handicap Sept. 5, for $96,000. Sol A. Camp's Scott Frost, Joe O'Brien driving, won the $73,840 Yonkers (N. Y.) Futurity Trot Sept. 1, for $36,550.80. [See p. 291G3, 284D1] . . . **Motorcycle racing:** Carlo Ubbiali of Italy won the world 125-cc. class title in Monza, Italy Sept. 4. [See p. 284D1] . . . **Track & field:** an unofficial world record of 3 min. 40.8 sec. for the 1,500-meter (metric mile) run was set in Oslo Sept. 6 by Laszlo Tabori of Hungary [see pp. 260A2, 188B-C1]. A women's world pentathlon record of 5,015 pts. set by Alexandera Chudina of Russia at the Moscow summer games was reported by Tass news agency Sept. 7. . . . **Sailing:** Mario Capio of Italy won the world snipe yacht-racing title in *Portorose* at Santander, Spain Sept. 1. Tom Allen of Buffalo, N. Y. won the Lightning Class international title race at New Orleans Sept. 2. [See p. 244B2] . . . **Shooting:** Army M/Sgt. Huelet Benner won the U.S. pistol title, Army Capt. John W. Kolb the service rifle title and Army Pfc. Lloyd G. Crow the match rifle title Sept. 6 at Camp Perry, O. [See p. 292B1]

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Otto Graham, star quarterback of the NFL Cleveland Browns, announced Sept. 3 he had reconsidered his retirement from pro football and would play one more season. [See Vol. XIV, p. 435E3] . . . Lester Patrick, 72, announced his retirement from professional hockey Sept. 3 and sold control of his Victoria (B. C.) club of the Western Hockey League to his sons Murray (Muzz) & Lynn and a group of Victoria businessmen. [See p. 144B3] . . . Lyle Maxey, 38, of Downey, Calif. made a 305-mi. flight by glider from El Mirage Field to Independence, Calif. & return Sept. 4, unofficially a new world distance record for a round-trip glider flight to a predetermined goal. [See p. 236G1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 608 persons were killed over the Labor Day weekend Sept. 2-5, the AP reported Sept. 6. 438 were traffic fatalities. [See Vol. XIV, p. 304A2] . . . 12 persons aboard a USAF C-47 were killed when it crashed & burned Sept. 1 at Skwentna, near Anchorage, Alaska.

Floods. Homes of over 45 million persons in 28,000 villages were damaged or destroyed in continuing floods in India & East Pakistan, the League of Red Cross Societies reported in Geneva Sept. 5. [See p. 292B2] . . . The Amer. Red Cross announced Sept. 4 that its $10 million relief campaign to aid eastern U.S. flood victims already had been over-subscribed. Known flood deaths in the Stroudsburg, Pa. region reached 97 Sept. 3. [See p. 292F1]

Heat Wave. 88 persons died in a heat wave in Los Angeles Aug. 31-Sept. 7 when temperatures soared to 100° or more for 8 consecutive days. Over 1,000,000 chickens were killed by the heat. Crop & livestock damage was estimated at $25 million.

(Forest & brush fires raged over 250,000 acres near Santa Barbara & Yreka, Calif. Sept. 3-7. Damage to Klamath & Sequoia Natl. Forests was estimated at $6½ million. 6 youths died Sept. 2-3 of burns from fighting fires.)

Crime. Half-brothers Roy Bryant, 30, & J. W. Milam, 36, were indicted in Sumner, Miss. Sept. 6 on charges of murdering Emmitt Louis Till, a Chicago Negro who had been accused of whistling at Bryant's wife. [See p. 292G2] . . . Mrs. Doris Jean Silver Oestreicher, 22, daughter of Food Fair Stores Vice Pres. Herman R. Silver, died Aug. 24 as the result of a criminal abortion, Philadelphia medical examiner Melville J. Aston charged Sept. 2. Mrs. Oestreicher had eloped June 24 with Miami Beach motorcycle policeman Earl Michael Oestreicher, 29, but the couple had separated in 6 weeks. . . . Elmer Francis (Trigger) Burke, 38, was arraigned in New York Sept. 2 on charges of murdering Edward (Poochy) Walsh. [See p. 292G2]

Air Achievements. USAF Col. Horace A. Hanes, 39, of Fayette, Ill. broke the official world air speed record Aug. 20 when he flew an F-110-C Super Sabre jet at an average speed of 822.135 mph. (870.627-mph. downwind & 773.644-mph. upwind runs) over an 18.11-km. level course near Palmdale, Calif. He was the first to break the sonic barrier in straight flight in an operational plane (many others had accomplished this in dives). The AF confirmed the record Sept. 5 at the Natl. Aircraft Show in Philadelphia, where Hanes was awarded the Thompson Trophy. (The unofficial air speed record was about twice the speed Hanes attained.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 240D3] . . . USAF Col. Carlos M. Talbott, 35, won the 2,325-mi. Bendix Trophy air race (Victorville, Calif. to Philadelphia) in 3 hr. 48 min. 4 sec. flying time at an average speed of 610.726 mph. Sept. 4. [See Vol. XIV, p. 304F2]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

U.S. Amb.-to-Italy Clare Booth Luce confirmed Sept. 2 that she had refused to attend the Venice Film Festival if it included the controversial U.S. film *Blackboard Jungle* [see p. 127D3], but State Dept. officials denied Sept. 2-3 that she tried to "censor" the festival or was responsible for withdrawal of the film in favor of *Interrupted Melody.* . . . **Walter Winchell** sued the American Broadcasting Co. for $7 million in New York, it was reported Aug. 31, on grounds the network allegedly misrepresented the extent of his insurance for libel or slander. The network denied the charge and indicated that Winchell sued after ABC refused to renegotiate a contract that had been ended at Winchell's request. [See p. 84G3] . . . **Paul Muni,** 60, underwent an operation in New York Sept. 6 for removal of his left eye, which had been affected by a tumor. . . . **Prince Fumitaka Konoye,** 40, son of pre-Pearl Harbor Japanese Premier Prince Fuminaro Konoye (who committed suicide in 1945 when faced with arrest as a war criminal), was serving a 25-yr. sentence in Siberia on charges of supporting capitalism, a repatriated Japanese ex-PW reported in Maiburu, Japan Sept. 2. [See Vol. V, p. 387C] . . . **William Bradford Huie,** 43, writer wanted by a Florida court on a contempt charge in connection with the McCollum-Adams case [see p. 180E2], will not be forced to return there, N. Y. police declared Sept. 7. They said they could not honor a Florida warrant because Huie's alleged offense was not a felony in New York. . . . **Dr. Harry M. Howell,** 58, Los Angeles Associate Supt. of Schools, shot himself to death Sept. 4. He had cancer. . . . **Grandma Moses** (Mrs. Anna Robertson Moses), primitive painter, was 95 Sept. 7. . . . **Jess Barker,** actress Susan Hayward's divorced husband [see p. 144E3], was named in a paternity suit filed in Hollywood Sept. 1 as the father of actress Yvonne Doughty's unborn child. Barker denied the allegations.

Married: Actress Lynn Bari, 35, to psychiatrist Dr. Nathan Rickles; Aug. 30 in Beverly Hills, Calif. (her 3d). . . . Actress Mamie Van Doren to bandleader Ray Anthony; Aug. 29 in Toledo (2d for both).

Divorced: James A. Michener, 47, Pulitzer Prize author, by Mrs. Vange Nord Michener, 33; Aug. 31 in Philadelphia. [See p. 240E3] . . . Singer Frances Langford from actor Jon Hall; Aug. 23 in Titusville, Fla.